

URBAN DISTRICT OF
CHERTSEY

REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1948

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ANNUAL REPORT

Council Offices,

Weybridge.

July, 1949.

To the Chairman and Members of the Chertsey Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1948.

From a perusal of the vital statistics which follow it will be seen that the natural increase in population from excess of births over deaths was two hundred and seventy-one. The birth-rate for the year was 17.20 per 1,000 of the resident population as compared with 18.41 for 1947. The death-rate was 8.01 per 1,000 of the resident population as compared with 9.63 in 1947.

The incidence of major infectious disease continued low. No cases of poliomyelitis were notified. There were also no cases of diphtheria in school and pre-school children for the third successive year. This justifies the intensive immunisation campaign carried out during recent years.

The infant mortality rate was 31.56 per 1,000 births as compared with 34.0 for England and Wales.

Excellent progress has been made during the year with housing. One hundred and sixty-seven families were found accommodation in new permanent Council houses.

The abatement of overcrowding and a separate dwelling for each family unit is essential if infectious diseases are to be effectively controlled. This refers particularly to pulmonary tuberculosis as all active cases require a separate bedroom.

It is gratifying to be able to report that schemes for housing old people and childless couples had been approved by the Ministry of Health by the end of the year. Suitable flats and bungalows are now in course of erection to house thirty-two such units.

The vacated Service camps in the area where approximately seventy families are in occupation should be regarded as a very temporary measure as these huts will soon outlive their usefulness.

In conclusion I wish to express my thanks to Members and Officers of the Council, to the County Medical Staff and Medical Practitioners in the district for their very helpful assistance and co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. P. MACIVER,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority:—

(a) Medical Officer of Health :

D. P. MACIVER, M.D., D.P.H.

The Medical Officer of Health acts in a similar capacity for the Rural District of Bagshot and the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge. He is also Medical Officer for Ottershaw Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

(b) Senior Sanitary Inspector :

C. J. CLEEVE, C.R.S.I.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

G. H. BIRCH, C.R.S.I.

Mr. C. J. Cleeve holds the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors, the R.S.I. Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods, the Certificate for Building Construction of the Board of Education, and the Honours Certificate of the Institute of Hygiene for Hygiene of the Home.

Mr. G. H. Birch holds the Certificate of the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board for Sanitary Inspectors and for the inspection of meat and other foods.

(c) Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health :

Miss J. M. Eglon holds a joint appointment. She is responsible for the secretarial duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health in all three districts.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,983
Estimated resident population in July (estimate supplied by Registrar-General)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,480
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,900
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£217,873
A sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£870

Social Conditions, including Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants.

The chief occupations of the inhabitants are connected with agriculture and engineering; a large part of the area is of rural character, the smaller urban portions contain the bulk of the population in the townships of Addlestone and Chertsey.

Vital Statistics.

	1948	1947
Number of Births (legitimate and illegitimate)	507	527
Birth-Rate per 1,000 of the population	17.20	18.41
Number of Still Births	10	11
Number of Deaths	236	275
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	8.01	9.63
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths	271	251
Number of Deaths of Infants (under the age of one year) ...	16	17
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	31.56	32.32
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth	Nil	2
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population ...	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases : Smallpox, Whooping-cough, Measles, Diarrhoea, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and "Fevers" (Typhoid, Enteric and Typhus), per 1,000 of the population	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of children under two years of age per 1,000 births	1.97	3.8
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	0.41	0.31
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population ...	1.49	1.64
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population	2.28	2.58
Death-Rate from Respiratory Diseases (non-tuberculous) ...	0.92	0.95

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

Live Births :	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	244	229	473
Illegitimate	20	14	34
Birth-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident popu- lation)		17.20	
1947		18.41	
Mean of five years 1943 to 1947		17.87	
Still Births	4	6	10
Rate per 1,000 total births		19.34	
1947		20.49	
Deaths (net)	122	114	236
1947	152	123	275
Death-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident popu- lation)		8.01	
1947		9.63	
Mean of five years 1943 to 1947		8.78	
Deaths from Puerperal Causes :	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.		
Puerperal Sepsis	0		
Other Puerperal Causes	0		
Total	0		
Total for 1947	2	3.73	
Death-Rate of Infants under one year of age :			
All infants per 1,000 live births		31.56	
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births		33.87	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births		Nil	

The following table shows the birth and death rates per 1,000 of the population of the District, and England and Wales, for 1947 and 1948.

COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Population				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate					
	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947
Chertsey U.D. ...	17·20	18·41	·01	9·63	31·56	32·32	Nil	3·73
England and Wales ...	17·9	20·5	10·8	12·0	34	41	1·02	1·17

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	M.	F.
ALL CAUSES ...	122	114
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	7	4
Other forms of tuberculosis	1	—
Syphilitic diseases	1	1
Influenza	—	1
Measles	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
Cancer	25	19
Diabetes	—	—
Inter-Cranial Vascular Lesions	10	22
Heart Disease	35	32
Other diseases of circulatory system	3	3
Bronchitis	8	3
Pneumonia	4	10
Other respiratory diseases	1	1
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	1	2
Diarrhoea (under two years)	1	—
Appendicitis	—	—
Other digestive diseases	4	1
Nephritis	4	1
Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis	—	—
Other maternal causes	—	—
Premature birth	4	1
Congenital debility, etc.	2	4
Suicide	1	—
Road traffic accidents	—	1
Other violent causes	3	—
All other causes	7	8

Byelaws in force in the District:—

Byelaws in respect of New Streets	1926
„ „ Buildings	1939
„ „ Common Lodging Houses	1899
„ „ Nuisances	1899
„ „ Slaughterhouses	1899
„ „ Tents, Vans and Sheds	1902
„ „ Hackney Carriages	1920
„ „ Allotments	1907
„ „ Offensive Trades	1935

Laboratory Facilities:—

(1) Water. Samples of water as supplied by the West Surrey Water Company are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination by Messrs. Rideal, Rideal and Sciver. These samples are taken in rotation from the Urban District of Chertsey, and the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge. The results of these investigations are tabulated on page 11.

(2) Specimens relating to infectious diseases and routine samples of water and milk have been examined at the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom since 1944. Specimens of an urgent nature, *e.g.*, diphtheria swabs, can be sent for examination to the Laboratory at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey. Payment for these services ceased in March, 1947, and this very useful and necessary work in the control of infectious diseases and examination of food in relation to cases or outbreaks of food poisoning is now undertaken at no cost to the Local Authority.

Routine samples of water, milk and ice cream have been examined at Epsom throughout the year.

The Bacteriologist at the Epsom Laboratory is also prepared to act in a consultative capacity and this service is much appreciated.

Ambulance Facilities:—

Name of Authority Telephone Number	Number of Ambulances	Address of Ambulance Station
Cases of Infectious Disease:—		
Ottershaw Joint Hospital Board. Ottershaw 30.	Two.	The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw.
Non-Infectious Cases:—		
Council Depot, Fordwater Road. Chertsey 2349.	Two.	Fordwater Road, Chertsey.

In addition, one St. John Ambulance is available and a scheme of mutual assistance is in operation with adjacent Local Authorities.

The Surrey County Council took over the Ambulance Services provided by the District Council and the Ottershaw Joint Hospital Board in July, 1948.

The Ambulance Service for non-infectious cases now operates in conjunction with the Fire Service at the Depot at Pyncroft Road, Chertsey. Tel.: Chertsey 2277.

Nursing in the Home:—

Midwives:—

There are five Midwives practising in the Urban District and supervised by the County Health Department.

District Nurses:—

Five District Nurses are in practice in the Urban District.

Health Visitors:—

There are three County Health Visitors in the District who visit homes under the School Medical and Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

Clinics and Treatment Centres:—

The Surrey County Council have provided the following clinics and treatment centres under their School Medical Service and Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes :—

Centre	Address	Clinic	Day
Addlestone	S.C.C. Clinic, Princess Mary's Village Homes.	School Medical Child Welfare Ante-Natal	Every Thursday Every Friday Every Thursday
Chertsey	S.C.C. Clinic, Stepgates, Windsor Street Schools.	School Medical Child Welfare	Every Wednesday Every Monday
New Haw	S.C.C. Clinic, Stepgates, Co-operative Hall, Woodham Lane.	Ante-Natal School Medical Child Welfare	1st & 3rd Thursday Every Wednesday Every Wednesday
Ottershaw	Red Cross Hut.	School Medical & Child Welfare	2nd & 4th Thursday

Special clinics for dental and eye treatment are also held monthly, or as required.

Chest Clinics:—

Addlestone and Chertsey are served by the following Clinics :—

Locke King Clinic, Weybridge :

1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th Fridays of each month at 10.0 a.m.

2nd Friday of each month at 2.0 p.m.

Clarence Avenue, Woking :

1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th Mondays of each month at 10.0 a.m.

2nd Monday of each month at 5.30 p.m.

Venereal Disease:—

The following clinics are held for any persons wishing to attend from this area :—

GUILDFORD.—Royal Surrey County Hospital.

Fridays, 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Saturdays, 9.30 to 11.30 a.m.

Males.—Tuesdays, 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females.—Mondays, 2.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Thursdays, 9.30 to 11.30 a.m.

KINGSTON.—Kingston County Hospital, Wolverton Avenue.

Females.—Thursdays, 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

WOKING.—Woking and District Victoria Hospital.

Males.—Thursdays, 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females.—Tuesdays, 9.30 to 11.0 a.m.

Thursdays, 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Hospitals:—

The district is served by the following hospitals :—

GENERAL.—St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

The Hospital, Weybridge.

MATERNITY.—Woking Maternity Home.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw.

These Hospitals came under the control of the Woking and Chertsey Group Hospital Management Committee in July, 1948.

Supply of Insulin:—

Local Councils are no longer required to provide Insulin under Ministry of Health Circular 2734/43. It is now supplied under the National Health Service Act.

Mortuaries:—

One mortuary is provided for the district, and is situated at the Council's Depot, Fordwater Road, Chertsey.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply:—

The district is within the area of supply of the West Surrey Water Company. Samples of water as supplied by the Company are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination.

During the year seventeen samples were taken by either the West Surrey Water Company or the Council's Analyst.

The results of analysis of samples taken in the Chertsey Urban District by the Council's Analyst are tabulated below :—

Date sample taken ...	3rd April	26th July	21st Sept.	12th Nov.
Organisms per ml. at 20°C in 72 hours on agar	3	8	5	7
Organisms per ml. at 20°C in 72 hours on gelatine	2	2	2	2
Organisms per ml. at 37.5°C in 48 hours on agar	4	1	3	5
	Absent from 50 ml.	Absent from 50 ml.	Absent from 50 ml.	Absent from 50 ml.
Coliform organisms				

Chemical Examinations in parts per 10,000.

Free Ammonia ...	0.0066	0.0066	0.0168	0.0096
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0066	0.006	0.006	0.009
Oxygen consumed from permanganate (4 hours at 80°F)	0.0672	0.0576	0.0768	0.128

Water:—

Approximate number of dwelling-houses with main water, supplied direct to the houses	7,817
Estimated population supplied direct	29,000
Approximate number supplied by means of standpipes	18
Estimated population supplied by means of standpipes	65

Samples of the water supplied by the West Surrey Water Company to the Chertsey Urban District Council and the adjoining district of Walton and Weybridge are taken monthly at different points and analysed both chemically and bacteriologically. These results are reported monthly to the respective Councils. The results of analysis show that a satisfactory standard has been maintained throughout the year.

By an arrangement with the Water Engineer of the West Surrey Water Company, reports are exchanged monthly and so a fortnightly check on the bacteriological and chemical condition of the supply is available.

Water Supply—Wells and Pumps:—

During the year twenty-six samples of water were collected from Wells and Pumps at dwelling-houses.

Drainage and Sewerage:—

There was no drainage or sewerage work worthy of note undertaken in 1948.

Rivers and Streams:—

No pollution was detected during the year.

Closet Accommodation:—

The following are the approximate number of pail closets, etc., at premises situate in the district :—

			Privies	Pail or "Elsan" type Tub Closets	Closets
Addlestone Ward	...	...	2	60	—
Chertsey Ward	...	...	—	40	9
Outer Ward	...	...	4	137	—
			—	—	—
Total	...		6	237	9
			—	—	—

In addition to the above there are 35 pail closets at Camps taken over by the Council for temporary housing purposes.

There are also a number of these types of closets at Camping Sites and on Farm lands.

139 closets are emptied weekly under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector. This work is carried out by means of a Dennis Cesspool Emptier adapted for the purpose.

Public Cleansing:—

(a) Street Cleansing and the disposal of house and trade refuse and salvage are under the supervision of the Engineer and Surveyor, who has supplied the following details :—

Salvaged materials sold during the year :—

						tons	cwts.
Waste paper	...	...	...	...	...	187	2½
Baled tins	...	...	...	...	...	20	5
Scrap iron	...	...	...	...	...	29	½
Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...	...	...	1	½
Bottles and Jars	...	...	...	...	...	50	
Cullet	...	...	...	...	...	32	14¾
Household bones	...	...	...	...	...		2¼
Kitchen waste	...	...	...	...	...	64	18
Textiles	...	...	...	...	...	15	15¾
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	2	2½

Cesspool Emptying:—

This work is carried out under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Two 750-gallon Dennis Cesspool Emptiers are in use whole-time, one of the vehicles is specially equipped for dealing with pail closet contents.

During the year the following work was carried out :—

Number of houses where cesspools were emptied ...	330
„ „ institutions, business premises, etc., where cesspools were emptied ...	21
„ „ loads removed from private houses ...	4,554½
„ „ loads removed from institutions, business premises, etc.	405

Total volume removed from :—

Private houses	3,415,875 gallons
Institutions, etc.	303,750 gallons

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector:—

Dwelling-houses inspected under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations	36
Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Act	191
Dwelling-houses visited with respect to water supply ...	38
Dwelling-houses inspected with respect to drainage and closet accommodation	68
Premises inspected other than above, including inspections on complaint, enquiries re infectious disease, etc. ...	347
Visits to houses with respect to infestation	25
„ „ Council Houses	7
„ „ houses re dustbins	61
„ re nuisance from Smoke, etc.	17
„ to houses for purpose of examination of bedding and furniture of prospective tenants for houses	217
Inspections of Meat at Government Slaughterhouse ...	198
„ „ Dairies and Cowsheds	43
„ „ Food at Shops	162
„ „ Knackers Yard	23
„ „ Offensive Trade Premises	2
„ „ Factories	129
„ „ Common Lodging House	7
„ „ Ice Cream Stores, etc.	60
„ „ Tents, Vans, etc.	52
„ „ Ponds, etc., re Mosquito control	4
	<hr/>
	1,687
Re-inspections ...	1,185
	<hr/>
Total ...	2,872
	<hr/>

Other Matters:—

Number of complaints received	181
„ „ letters sent	506
„ „ letters received	604
„ „ rooms disinfected after cases of infectious disease	25
„ „ verminous rooms cleansed	29
„ „ samples of Ice Cream taken for analysis ...	24
„ „ samples of Milk taken for analysis ...	4
„ „ samples of Water taken for analysis ...	33

Preliminary Notices:—

Number of Preliminary notices served	...	...	...	238
Number of Preliminary notices complied with	...	...	...	196

(This number includes premises dealt with prior to 1948).

Statutory Notices:—

Number served under the Public Health Act, 1936 :—

Section 39	4
„ 75	10
„ 83	1
„ 93	1

Number served under the Housing Act, 1936 :—

Section 9	35
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Number served under the Water Act, 1945 :—

Section 30	—
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Number of notices complied with :—

Public Health Act, 1936.	Section 39	4
„ „ „ „ „	75	10
„ „ „ „ „	83	—
„ „ „ „ „	93	—

Housing Act, 1936.	Section 9	29
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Water Act, 1945.	Section 30	1
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(The number complied with under the Housing Act, and the Water Act, includes notices served prior to 1948).

Defects remedied and work carried out as a result of the Sanitary Inspector's representations:—

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Eaves-gutters repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Rainwater pipes repaired or replaced	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Means of disposal provided for rainwater	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
External walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
External walls roughcast or rendered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Concrete provided under floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Airbricks provided under floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Window sills repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sash cords provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Ventilation provided to bedrooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Exterior of premises painted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cement plinths provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Treads to stairs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bath waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Lavatory basins repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water supply pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	7
Coppers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	11
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	76
Plastering to walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	61
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	42
Living rooms or bedrooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	26
Passages and Staircases cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	10
Sculleries cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	13
Food stores cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ceilings cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	32
Grates and Stoves renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	19
Sinks provided or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	11
Drains repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	28
Cesspools repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
W.C.'s repaired	...	...	...	...	...	37
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	26
Yards paved or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Offensive accumulation removed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Premises provided with main water supply in lieu of Well supply	...	...	...	...	...	4
Nuisance from animals abated	...	...	...	...	...	1

Factories Act, 1937:—

129 inspections of factories were made during the year and attention called to defects and want of cleansing.

Work carried out as follows:—

Workroom cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Roof repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ventilation provided to workroom	...	...	...	...	...	1
Trade waste removed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sanitary conveniences cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ „ repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ „ provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ provided with ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	1

Inspections:—

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	17	27	4	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	79	102	7	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—			—
TOTAL ...	96	129	11	—

Cases in which DEFECTS were found:—

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	4	4	—	1	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	1	1	—	1	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	8	7	—	8	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	1	—	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	3	3	—	2	—
TOTAL ...	18	16	—	14	—

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111):—

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel : Making, etc.	4	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws or Regulations:—

The one Common Lodging House in the district is situated in the Chertsey Ward, and is registered to accommodate 43 lodgers. During the year, seven visits were made to the premises which were found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner and to comply with the byelaws.

A considerable number of tent and van dwellers continue to visit the district during the year and encamp on various lands for variable periods. Many of these are engaged on agricultural work for farmers within the district.

There are also a considerable number of these types of dwellings on land near the River, the majority of which are only occupied during the Summer season, but there are a small number occupied all the year.

Fifty-two visits were made during the year.

Smoke Abatement:—

During the year, complaints were received with respect to nuisance from a Factory chimney. As a result of representations made to the Company concerned, the chimney was raised about 20ft. and structural improvements to the furnaces were put in hand.

Eradication of Bed Bugs:—

Number of Council Houses found to be infested	4
„ „ privately-owned houses found to be infested	10
„ „ Council Houses disinfected	4
„ „ privately-owned houses disinfected	10

The work of disinfestation of Council Houses is carried out by the Public Health Department. The treatment consists of fumigation by Cimex blocks and spraying with Zaldecide or other

similar product. Picture rails, skirting boards and other moveable woodwork are usually taken down before treatment.

In the case of privately-owned houses, arrangements are usually made by the owner with a Contractor who carries out the necessary work at the expense of the Owner. The Council, if necessary, assist the Contractor by supplying materials at cost price and the Sanitary Inspectors are always prepared to advise and supervise the work.

Before transfer to Council houses, the belongings of tenants are inspected. If there is reason to suspect infestation, spraying with Zaldecide is carried out.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928:—

Flock used by upholsterers in the area is guaranteed to meet the requirements of the Rag Flock Acts. Flock removed from old bedding and upholstered furniture is destroyed.

Swimming Pools:—

There are no known private swimming pools in the district to which the public are admitted. The Council have provided and maintain a bathing pavilion with accommodation for males and females, on the north bank of the River Thames near Chertsey Bridge; during the summer months an attendant is also provided.

Schools:—

There are nine elementary schools and one secondary school within the district. All obtain their drinking water from the main supply of the West Surrey Water Company.

All schools have main drainage with the exception of a small elementary school in Lyne in the rural area of this district and a Boys' College which are provided with cesspool drainage, and a private School at Longcross which is provided with a complete drainage system.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	227
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	227
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925	36
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	36
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	3

(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	224
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2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice:—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	152
(This number includes premises inspected prior to 1948).							

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... 35

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices:—

(a) By Owners ... 29

(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners —

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 4

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

(a) By Owners ... 4

(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners —

Demolition Orders were made in respect of three dwelling houses found to be unfit for human habitation and not capable of being rendered fit at reasonable cost.

Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding:—

All cases of overcrowding coming to notice are referred to the Housing Committee for rehousing as and when accommodation becomes available.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) **Milk Supply:—**

The following number of Cowkeepers, etc., are on the register kept under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 :—

Cowkeepers who are wholesale traders	...	...	26
Cowkeepers who are retail traders	...	...	3
Retail purveyors	...	...	33

Of the thirty-three retail purveyors on the register, at the present time, only thirteen deliver milk in the district and, in addition, a small number of shop-keepers retail bottled milk at their premises.

The following licences were granted to sell designated milks under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936 :—

Pasteuriser's licence	...	...	...	1
Tuberculin Tested Milk (Bottling licences)	...	...	...	2

DEALERS' LICENCES.

Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	3
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	5

SUPPLEMENTARY LICENCES.

Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	4
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	3

Forty-three visits were made to premises where milk was produced or sold, and, where infringements of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, were detected, the necessary attention was called to the persons concerned.

Tuberculin Tested Milk:—

- (1) Misses Hare and Horby, Hardwick Court Farm, Chertsey.
- (2) Major C. Micklem, Longcross House, Longcross.
- (3) W. D. Vernon, Anningsley Park, Ottershaw.
- (4) G. J. Caddey, Abbey Chase Farm, Chertsey.
- (5) Elizabeth May Cannon, Fan Court Gardens, Longcross.

Accredited Milk:—

- (1) W. E. Merrett, Hamm Court Farm, Weybridge.
- (2) Greyhound Racing Association Ltd., Hersham Farm, Longcross.
- (3) G. W. Stanford and Son, Chilsey Green Farm, Chertsey.
- (4) R. L. Flux, Pannells Farm, Chertsey.
- (5) A. E. Smith, Crockford Bridge Farm, Addlestone.
- (6) A. Taylor, Queenwood Farm, Ottershaw.
- (7) Gandy and Sons, Almnars Farm, Chertsey.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1939–1946:—

Tuberculin Tested Milk:—

Twenty-seven samples were taken, only one of which failed to pass the prescribed tests for cleanliness.

Accredited Milk:—

Seventeen samples were taken for bacteriological examination, one failing to reach the required standard.

Pasteurised and Heat Treated Milk:—

Three samples were examined, all passing the prescribed tests for adequate pasteurisation and cleanliness.

The bacteriological standard of milk produced in the district shows a steady improvement over the last few years.

(b) Meat:—

There is one Government Slaughterhouse situated at Mead Lane, Chertsey, to which 198 visits were made during the year for the purpose of examination of carcasses and offals.

The following were the number inspected:—

Cattle 2,204; Calves 260; Sheep 1,665; Pigs 59.

The total weight of meat, etc., condemned was 74,619 lbs. This figure includes 49 carcasses and 15 parts of other carcasses affected with Tuberculosis.

The following are details of Meat, etc., condemned:—

Beasts:—							lbs.
59	Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	29920
25	parts of carcasses	...	...	...	...	...	2795
320	Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	...	...	9729
706	Livers and parts of	317	Livers	...	...	...	10672
647	Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	6571
158	Melts	...	...	...	...	...	302
118	Skirts	...	...	...	...	...	231
127	Manifolds	...	...	...	...	...	1683
79	Hearts	...	...	...	...	...	335
59	Tails	...	...	...	...	...	113
59	Sets of Feet	...	...	...	...	...	1054
170	Sets of Guts	...	...	...	...	...	3400
138	Tripes	...	...	...	...	...	4140
120	Udders	...	...	...	...	...	1729
9	Tongues	...	...	...	...	...	50
	Fat	...	...	...	...	...	1445

Calves:—

1	Carcase	...	...	...	...	...	49
1	Head	...	...	...	...	...	6
1	Pluck	...	...	...	...	...	3
1	Set of Guts	...	...	...	...	...	3

Pigs:—

1 Head	...	...	...	...	...	16
2 parts of carcasses	...	...	...	...	...	34
3 Plucks	...	...	...	...	...	20
4 Livers	...	...	...	...	...	12
1 Set of Guts	...	...	...	...	...	8

Sheep:—

2 Carcasses	...	...	...	...	...	67
4 parts of carcasses	...	...	...	...	...	19
2 Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	...	...	7
4 Plucks	...	...	...	...	...	18
104 Livers	...	...	...	...	...	179
2 Paunches	...	...	...	...	...	6
2 Sets of Guts	...	...	...	...	...	3

lbs. 74,619

In addition to the above, 5 pigs were examined at private premises and were found satisfactory.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ...	1484	720	260	1665	59
Number inspected ...	1484	720	260	1665	59
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS:					
Whole carcasses con- demned ...	1	9	1	2	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	53	120	—	111	8
Percentage of the number inspected af- fected with disease other than Tuber- culosis ...	3.63	17.92	.38	6.79	15.25
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:					
Whole carcasses con- demned ...	14	35	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	286	300	—	—	1
Percentage of the number inspected af- fected with Tuber- culosis ...	20.22	46.53	—	—	1.69

Food Poisoning Outbreaks:—

No cases of food poisoning came to notice during the year. Medical practitioners are aware of their obligations under Section 17 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, that is, to notify the Medical Officer of Health forthwith of any cases of food poisoning coming to their notice.

Shops, etc:—

One hundred and sixty-two visits were made to Food Shops, etc., during the year.

The following are details of food found to be unsound and unfit for human consumption:—

	lbs.
Beef	489 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mutton	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ox Liver	17
Bacon	202 $\frac{3}{4}$
78 tins of Corned Beef and Corned Mutton ...	198 $\frac{3}{4}$
6 „ „ Luncheon Meat	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
6 „ „ Stewed Steak	6
1 tin of Chopped Ham	$\frac{3}{4}$
17 tins of Ready Meal, Beef Loaf & M. & V. Ration	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
3 „ „ Pork	5
1 tin of Jellied Veal	6
1 „ „ Tongue	1
1 „ „ Brisket of Beef	4
1 „ „ Sausage	2
59 tins of Fish	37 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 box of Fish Cakes	12
11 jars and tins of Fish and Meat Paste ...	3
142 tins of Peas	174 $\frac{1}{2}$
30 „ „ Beans	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
86 „ „ Vegetables	219
128 „ „ Fruit	217
14 „ „ Tomatoes	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
80 tins and jars of Jam and Marmalade ...	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
16 „ Soup	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 tins of Tomato Juice	2
8 „ „ Sauce and Ketchup	38
10 „ „ Orange Juice	
Dried Milk Powder	32
147 tins of Milk	126
1 tin of Pudding	1
2 bottles of Coffee	
6 „ „ Sauce	
Semolina	1 $\frac{3}{4}$

89 packets of Pudding Mixture	...	...	...	49½
2 jars of Beef Extract	...	...	...	1
1 packet of Biscuits	...	...	...	½
12 packets of Cereals	...	...	...	9
1 packet of Dried Egg	...	...	...	½
4 cases of Oranges	...	...	...	124
7 „ „ Apples	...	...	...	586
444 Eggs	...	...	...
2 bags of Whelks	...	...	...
Fish	...	...	...	1332

Preparation or Manufacture of Preserved Food:—

There are fourteen premises on the Register where sausages are manufactured or pressed and pickled meat is prepared.

Sale or Manufacture of Ice Cream:—

There are 37 premises on the Register. In 9 cases, premises are used for manufacture and in the remaining 28 cases the premises are only used for retail sale of Ice Cream.

During the year, 60 visits were made to registered premises and, where necessary, attention was called for improvements.

Twenty-four samples were collected and submitted for analysis.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928:—

The administration of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, is carried out by the Surrey County Council. The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied the following table of work done in the Chertsey Urban District during 1948 :—

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular			Prosecutions	Convictions
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total		
Milk	51	21	72	3	—	3	—	—
Almond Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cake	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Confectionery	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit Drink Powder and Crystals	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Malt Food Beverage	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mineral Oil	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
Mustard	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Saccharin	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
Salad Cream	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sausages	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sausage Meat	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
White Pudding	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Glycerine	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Liquid Paraffin	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	54	33	87	4	2	6	1	1

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever:—

Thirty-one cases were notified and twenty-three cases were admitted to hospital for treatment. In two cases the diagnosis was not confirmed.

All made a complete recovery and were discharged after three weeks. It was found possible to treat all cases separately in cubicles, which is a preventive against secondary infection and return cases.

Diphtheria:—

One case of diphtheria was admitted—a Nurse from an adjacent institution who had not previously been immunised.

Eight further cases were admitted for observation but none were found to be suffering from diphtheria.

It is gratifying to be able to record for the third year in succession that there were no cases in children of school or pre-school age. This confirms the efficacy of diphtheria immunisation in the first year of life and further re-inoculation at the age of entering school—a procedure which has been practised in the district for the last three years.

Diphtheria Immunisation:—

The following is the estimated position showing the percentage of children immunised in the district:—

Estimated population of children:—

Under five years	...	...	...	...	2,616
Percentage immunised	...	...	...	...	56%
Five to fourteen years	...	...	...	...	4,840
Percentage immunised	...	...	...	...	80%

It should be noted that diphtheria immunisation is not usually carried out until a child is approaching one year of age.

Measles:—

Five hundred and ninety-eight cases were notified and seventeen were admitted to hospital. Five of these were complicated with otitis media or pneumonia. The remainder were transferred from a local general hospital or institution.

Acute Poliomyelitis:—

One case only was admitted to hospital for observation, the diagnosis subsequently not being confirmed.

Dysentery:—

Forty cases were notified and all occurred in a local institution throughout the year.

Minor Infections:—

Several cases of minor infections were admitted to hospital, such as mumps and chicken-pox, from a local general hospital and institution.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases:—

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to I.D. Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	31	23	—
Diphtheria	1	1	—
Enteric Fever (including Para- typhoid Fever)	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
Pneumonia	8	—	14
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—
Erysipelas	4	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
Measles	598	17	—
Whooping Cough	131	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—
Dysentery	40	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—

Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis):—

According to Age Groups.

AGE		Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever)	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Polio-myelitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Encephalitis Lethargica	Malaria
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	15	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—2 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	8	4	—	—	—	—	—
2—3 years	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	63	16	2	—	—	—	—	—
3—4 years	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	90	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
4—5 years	...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	53	13	3	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 years	...	—	16	—	—	—	1	1	291	51	9	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 years	...	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	19	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 years	...	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	8	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 years	...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 years	...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
45—65 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and upwards	...	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unspecified	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		—	31	1	1	—	8	4	598	131	40	—	—	—	—	—

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases:—

The following cases occurred in Elementary Schools and Day Nurseries :—

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Chicken-pox	53	35	24	1	—	9	2	—	—	—	—	1
Mumps ...	55	44	26	8	1	3	6	—	2	—	—	—
German Measles ...	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Jaundice ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

The Head Teachers of the local elementary schools forward to the Medical Officer of Health weekly returns of cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases. This is a useful procedure which is much appreciated, and is a way in which the Medical Officer of Health can be kept informed of the prevalence of infectious diseases other than those required to be notified by the medical practitioners.

Tuberculosis—New Cases and Mortality:—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 years	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 years	4	4	3	—	—	1	—	—
25—35 years	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 years	2	3	—	—	1	1	—	—
45—55 years	3	1	—	—	4	1	1	—
55—65 years	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 upwards ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTALS	17	11	3	—	7	4	1	—

The total number of cases on the register at the 31st December, 1948, was as follows :—

					Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Males ...	...	...	...	...	70	30
Females	...	...	...	...	69	22
TOTAL					139	52

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925:—

Public Health Acts, 1926 and 1936:—

No action was required to be taken under the above Acts relating to employment in the milk trade or relating to compulsory removal to hospital.

Public Health Act, 1936—Section 172:—

No case arose in which action was necessary under the above Act and Regulations.

Tuberculosis Care Committee:—

Very useful work was carried out by this committee during the year. All cases requiring help are considered on notification and on discharge from a sanatorium. Particular attention is paid to adequate housing for affected families, for it is realised that prevention of infection in the home is all important. The Housing Committee has been most helpful in giving priority to such deserving cases.

